

Gettysburg

Compiler.

102nd YEAR Weekly, \$1.00 a Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1922

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Gettysburg, Pa.

NO. 47

UNITED STATES MARINES

GIVE THREE DEMONSTRATIONS OF PICKETT'S CHARGE.

Take Their Departure After a Pleasant but Very Moist Ten Days Visit.

The United States Marines, six thousand strong, supplemented by a unit from the U. S. Army Medical Department at Carlisle, after a ten days camp have gone. The head of the column of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Marines left about day-light on Thursday morning, out the Emmitsburg road with a first stop at Thurmont and then on and on to barracks at Quantico.

The last to leave was the Tenth Artillery. This outfit all ride and they cleaned up the camp and left early Friday morning, their first stop being Frederick. This outfit was so modernly equipped that it was a curiosity to the veterans of 1863. There were no horses to drag the guns, limbers and caissons. Instead a half hundred caterpillar tractors did the work, to each tractor being hitched a cannon, caisson or other equipment. There were in this train the air guns, the radio truck, the telephone equipment truck, the electric light machinery on trucks, everything modern. Thursday evening the 10th Regiment was in camp along the avenue on Seminary Ridge, ready for the start Friday morning.

The United States Marines made a good impression during their visit. They were well-behaved, most courteous, and hospitable, anxious to entertain in their own camp. They delighted thousands of visitors with the maneuvers on field and in air. Everywhere was heard the regret that General Butler's request for a further ten days sojourn here was turned down.

The Marines traveled in hard luck during their stay at Gettysburg. They either concluded they could not go on exhibition without plenty of their natural element and arranged with the weather bureau for plenty of rain, or that bureau has some grievance against the Marines, for they were simply deluged with rain. A day or two out of their entire stay was without a shower and when it did rain it poured and the great pouring was reserved for the show days of the first four days of July. The camp which otherwise would have been a pleasant one became a mud puddle, and the boys were imitating the orders a commander in Civil War days gave his boys when only a marsh could be found in which to camp. "Squaw my bullfrogs."

A part of each day of last week was given over to a study and rehearsal of Pickett's charge and the routine camp life, with parade in the evening when weather permitted, and all plans led toward the big days, July 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and they were big days in spite of rain and mud.

July First.

Saturday promise of being an exceptional day without rain, and the torrents held back until Pickett's charge was featured for President Harding and party and the witness hosts and at the end of the day one of the worst pour-downs came.

The President's party arrived half after three o'clock and was composed of President and Mrs. Harding, General John J. Pershing, Brigadier General Charles D. Dawes, Mrs. Dawes, Brigadier General Charles E. Sawyer and Mrs. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. George Christian and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McLean, Major Bellinger and Major Taylor, aides to President Harding and General Pershing's military aides.

Awaiting the arrival of the President and party were Governor and Mrs. Wm. C. Sproul of Pennsylvania, and Governor Lee Trinkle of Virginia, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, First Assistant Secretary of the Navy and aide.

In the congressional party were U. S. Senators Medill McCormick, Senator and Mrs. Thomas S. Walsh, of Montana, Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania, and with Congressman Brooks of this district, was a number of other members of the House. A special guest was Hon. Thomas S. Butler, of West Chester, and one of the oldest congressmen and father of Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, commander of Camp Harding.

Among other prominent spectators on Cemetery Ridge were Mrs. Helen Dorich Longstreet, widow of the corps commander whose reluctant order set in motion the disastrous charge; George F. Pickett, 3d grandson of the gallant Virginian who led the charge; Captain Robert E. Carter, of Washington, D. C., wearer of the horizon blue Medal of Honor ribbon, who commanded one of the Federal elements in defense of the ridge; Colonel George A. Dumont, military attache of the French Embassy; Captain S. R. Bailey, D. S. O., and wing commander, and M. G. Christie, D. S. O., naval and air attaches, respectively, of the British Embassy; Colonel Marquis V. A. di Bernezzo and Captain Carlo Huntington, respectively, military attache and assistant military attache of the Italian Embassy; Dr. J. B. Hubrecht, secretary of the Netherlands Legation; Captain Osami Nagano and Lieutenant Commander Masahara Hibino, naval attache, and Major General H. Haraguchi, military attache of the Japanese Embassy, and Major Casimir Mach, acting military

and naval attache of the Polish Legation.

Pickett's Charge.

Immediately after the arrival of the President the distinguished visitors were escorted to the tower in Ziegler's Woods and they had not long to wait the opening gun of artillery duel preceding Pickett's charge when artillery roared at artillery from Seminary and Cemetery Ridges. The firing of the guns was accompanied with all the old time smoke and after a half hour reproduction of the artillery duel, amid the rattle of musketry Pickett's line was seen to advance through the smoke.

The part of General Pickett was acted by Colonel James K. Tracy, regimental commander of the Fifth Marines. His adjutant was Captain LeRoy P. Hunt, a hero of Belleau Woods. Colonel F. L. Bradman enacted the part of General Longstreet, and General Armistead, who fell mortally wounded at the Bloody Angle was reproduced by Major William P. Upshur, of Virginia, whose father was wounded while serving the Confederacy.

Across the valley and up the slope of the ridge came Pickett's column, and over the fences at the Emmitsburg road the Marines went giving the Rebel yell and on toward the Bloody Angle. Here Major Upshur staggered from his horse, just as a Marine boy who gave trouble, but the outsider who came here prepared to engage in things not making for peace and good order.

The Burgess, Town Council and County Commissioners made no mistake in backing the District Attorney in securing the presence of the State Police for the safety and good order of this community.

The State Police had a dry town in quick order when bootlegging began to ply its dirty way. On Saturday they arrested John Brown, colored, and Harry Tate of this place and Fred Saum, of Fairfield. They were caught red handed in the sale of intoxicating liquor and plead guilty to the charge after arrest.

These arrests had the effect of making this town about as dry as it had ever been known and when it was known that bootlegging was not to be tolerated, very few persons were noticed on our streets, day or night under the influence of liquor.

Another species of lawlessness was nipped in the bud early. State Police in plain clothes were approached and solicited by the harlot and in short order a number were under arrest and locked up and had to submit to tests as provided by an Act of 1921, and the result of this move was that the town was kept as clean as it could be from this species of lawlessness.

The great work of the State Police was in the handling and directing of traffic and at this work they are past masters. The jam of automobiles upon our roads and streets was almost inconceivable unless seen. At many places in town and on the battlefield the corners would have been in hopeless tangles if it had not been for the clear head and work of the State Police. They jumped into a situation without any formality and worked order out of confusion. They established one-way roads and moving lines and the people in cars depended upon them to keep them out of trouble and danger.

The way they turned the trick was interesting to watch. One day coming down a street there seemed to be an almost endless procession and one car getting out of line had a double procession until a State Police was encountered. He stepped in front of the new procession and it was up to the driver to stop, who only did so as he touched the State Police. There was no talk. The State Police rested his elbow on the car while he directed the main line and when there was an opening he put the branch procession into it, all done in a way that sounded like "now good" without saying the words.

Altogether there were thirty State Policemen here in uniform and plain clothes. Their commander, Major Adams, spent a day or two here.

They were mounted on horseback and on motorcycles and when wanted were "Johnny on the Spot."

The courteous and effective way they have of handling situations is admirable. Gettysburg is to be congratulated that we had their help and protection.

One result of their presence is that this town will only have a few minor matters for the criminal calendar, and the accidents were only minor ones, a few bent fenders, etc., no serious accident to any one in the thousands and thousands of cars while in town.

THIRTY STATE POLICE HERE

MOST EFFECTIVE WORK DONE FOR PEACE AND GOOD ORDER.

Their Work in Handling and Managing Traffic Reduced Accidents to Minimum.

A review of the events of the camp of the United States Marines from June 26 to July 6 from the point of view of peace and good order brings as the first conclusion that the U. S. Marines are a fine set of well-behaved young men, that they have been excellently trained, that they were most desirable visitors here, were warmly welcomed, appreciated their treatment and position, and their return will be gratifying at any time.

The next conclusion is that to the State Police great credit is due the excellent order with a minimum of lawlessness. They handled all sides of the presence of great crowds here in a most effective way. It was not the Marine boys who gave trouble, but the outsider who came here prepared to engage in things not making for peace and good order.

The Burgess, Town Council and County Commissioners made no mistake in backing the District Attorney in securing the presence of the State Police for the safety and good order of this community.

The State Police had a dry town in quick order when bootlegging began to ply its dirty way. On Saturday they arrested John Brown, colored, and Harry Tate of this place and Fred Saum, of Fairfield.

They were caught red handed in the sale of intoxicating liquor and plead guilty to the charge after arrest. These arrests had the effect of making this town about as dry as it had ever been known and when it was known that bootlegging was not to be tolerated, very few persons were noticed on our streets, day or night under the influence of liquor.

Another species of lawlessness was nipped in the bud early. State Police in plain clothes were approached and solicited by the harlot and in short order a number were under arrest and locked up and had to submit to tests as provided by an Act of 1921, and the result of this move was that the town was kept as clean as it could be from this species of lawlessness.

The great work of the State Police was in the handling and directing of traffic and at this work they are past masters. The jam of automobiles upon our roads and streets was almost inconceivable unless seen. At many places in town and on the battlefield the corners would have been in hopeless tangles if it had not been for the clear head and work of the State Police. They jumped into a situation without any formality and worked order out of confusion. They established one-way roads and moving lines and the people in cars depended upon them to keep them out of trouble and danger.

The way they turned the trick was interesting to watch. One day coming down a street there seemed to be an almost endless procession and one car getting out of line had a double procession until a State Police was encountered. He stepped in front of the new procession and it was up to the driver to stop, who only did so as he touched the State Police. There was no talk. The State Police rested his elbow on the car while he directed the main line and when there was an opening he put the branch procession into it, all done in a way that sounded like "now good" without saying the words.

Altogether there were thirty State Policemen here in uniform and plain clothes. Their commander, Major Adams, spent a day or two here.

They were mounted on horseback and on motorcycles and when wanted were "Johnny on the Spot."

The courteous and effective way they have of handling situations is admirable. Gettysburg is to be congratulated that we had their help and protection.

One result of their presence is that this town will only have a few minor matters for the criminal calendar, and the accidents were only minor ones, a few bent fenders, etc., no serious accident to any one in the thousands and thousands of cars while in town.

Shorty afterward the President reviewed the Marines as they passed before him and at the conclusion the Presidential party left by automobile over the Lincoln Highway westward to Marion, Ohio.

July Third.

On Monday, July 3d, the anniversary of Pickett's charge, a second reproduction took place during the afternoon with an immense course of people witnessing the event. This time the charge was made through a murky atmosphere with dark hanging clouds out of which rain fell intermittently. The smoke of the batteries hung to the earth and the murkiness gave an effect to the scene which made it more real. Again during the night the camp was drenched and many of the boys found places to sleep in town out of the mud of the camp.

July Fourth.

Tuesday morning brought Pickett's charge as it would take place according to up-to-date methods.

The continuous roar of cannons was missing but the rattle of rapid fire machine guns was incessant and instead of infantry marching forward shoulder to shoulder they came five or more feet apart, advancing a short distance on the run, then falling and firing, and a little later arising, making another run forward and covering the entire distance in this fashion. There was but one comment among the witnesses that the modern method of a charge was a tame affair alongside the old fashioned kind.

Auto Shows.

One of the greatest shows of the camp during the ten days was that provided by the automobiles. G. D. Thomas, living on the Lincoln Way west of town, counted the cars on

STATE BUREAU INTERFERES

IN THE MANAGEMENT OF AF. FAIRS AT COUNT YHOME.

Care of Mental Unfortunate to be Legislated Away by a Bureau.

John G. McSparran, Democratic candidate for Governor, has declared from the time he was first mentioned as a candidate and up to his latest utterance, that one of the big issues is whether the people are going to have a government such as their fathers planned, a strong virile home government with the people educated to take a part in the maintenance of such a government. This is the Democratic point of view. Or whether we are to have less and less of home government and build up a bureaucratic government, one with a main object in view of being a government of bureaus and by bureaus and for the benefit of those holding down bureaus.

This issue was strongly emphasized in the latter part of June by the visit of an examiner of the State Public Welfare Department, ostensibly to look over conditions and inmates of the Adams County Almshouse, and to give notice that the license to care for mentally deranged unfortunate of the county will be revoked and the unfortunate scattered among the state institutions. There are thirty-four such patients in the two buildings at the Almshouse.

The Directors of the Poor will of course protest to the head of the State Welfare Department, but it will be of no avail. That department is in the course of being organized as a bureau, and rights of home people and home unfortunate and home institutions are going to suffer in order that a State bureau can be built up with a big staff of high-paid officials owing allegiance to the Republican party.

The course followed in this county has met with approval of State Board of Public Charity for years, but the building of a bureau was not the aim of State officials in those days.

The course followed and approved for years was to send the mental unfortunate to State institutions when there was the least suggestion of being benefited and this was done. But where the cases were hopeless and held out no advantage or benefit to be derived, that they should be kept at the home institution, where they would be kept from elsewhere, being in touch with relatives and to be visited by them whenever they desired.

To provide for the comfort and care of these unfortunate Adams County built two substantial brick buildings where they were housed. The buildings were heated and provided with all the comforts the inmates would require. These two buildings have been excellently managed for years and has been so acknowledged by authorities for years.

John Meals, the keeper of the insane departments has had years of experience and because of that experience was recalled and has been there since his recall for over eight years.

The idea of home government is that such unfortunate who are beyond help should be cared for in their own home county, where their relatives can see to it that the care is satisfactorily given.

With buildings well equipped, with experienced keepers, there is no reason to upset the plans of years made by the home tax payers for their benefit. The only result of such upset plans will be the building up of high priced officials of a bureau who must make work for their department.

If the designs of the bureau are realized, what is going to be the result in old Adams? This county is going to have two brick buildings, which the tax payers paid upwards of \$10,000 for each one to build. The plant cost \$20,000 to build would cost \$50,000 to erect now. State institutions are crowded and this expensive bureau will have to get hundreds of thousands of dollars from the State to build institutions in which to care for these unfortunate in place of the buildings in county already provided for them.

Unnecessary expense to the State, unnecessary loss to the counties, but large sums appropriated for building purposes will have the political effect of building up the bureau that will spend the money.

What the people need more than anything else is not more State centralized government but less, a return to fuller development of home government. Every voter should study this point of view and the more studied the more righteous will appear the McSparran point of view.

The Directors of the Poor should fight to the last ditch this destruction of the insane departments of their county homes and when McSparran succeeds will come the jolt to bureaucracy that is needed, for government by the people is at stake as against government by a bureau.

July Fifth.

Master Edward Hughes at the end

gave a demonstration of a spunky American Kid. He had been waiting at a refreshment stand on Steinwehr Avenue and had his earnings of

week \$1.05 in a purse and on the last

day placed the purse on counter

while waiting on a marine. When he

came back the purse was gone and he

immediately accused the party, who

answered with a bluff and started

down town. Young America followed

and when he saw the man go into

the Jennie Wade Museum he skipped

down town for a State police and

went along out to see the man arrested. He had some proof beside

himself in a companion who saw the

man throw the purse away. The

State Police took the boys and

Marine to headquarters at camp and

on the way out young America con-

fided to his companion that he was

not skeered." The marine confessed

and Master Edward Hughes got his

money back from the man, who

admitted his guilt and was punished

by his commanding officer.

ADAMS COUNTY FIREMEN MEET.

The Adams County Firemen's Association held an interesting and well attended meeting in the school building in Fairfield, Monday evening at 8 o'clock. President James Aumen, of Gettysburg, was in the chair.

The address of welcome was made by Rev. Walter Pugh, of Fairfield. It was responded to by Sebastian H. Weaver, of McSherrystown. A feature of the evening was a fine address delivered by Prof. Deardorff, of Kansas, who is making his first visit to those parts of which he is a native, in thirty years. He was born in Mummasburg.

M. F. Stoner, of

Germany's Gambler

GETTYSBURG, PA., JULY 8, 1922.

Wm. Arch. McCleanEditor

JULY 1922

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For U. S. SENATOR
For unexpired and a full term
SAMUEL E. SHULL
of Monroe County

FOR UNEXPIRED TERM
FRED B. KERR
of Clearfield County

FOR GOVERNOR
JOHN A. McSPARREN
of Lancaster County

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
ROBERT E. PATTISON, JR.
of Montgomery County

FOR SEC. OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
A. MARSHALL THOMPSON
of Allegheny County

FOR CONGRESS
SAMUEL L. GLADFELTER
of York County

FOR GENERAL ASSEMBLY
GROVER C. MYERS

FOR MEMBER OF STATE COM.
J. I. HERETER

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR
COURT
HENRY C. NILES
of York County

POLITICS IN WASHINGTON

SENSATIONAL MOVE ON PART
OF PRESIDENT HARDING.

A Mitchell Palmer Makes Statement
of the Issue of How Germany
Will Be Benefited.

President Harding celebrates the opening day of July with an order to return certain German patents sold by Alien Property Custodian to the Chemical Foundation of New York. His order explains itself, addressed to Alien Property Custodian. My attention has been called by the Department of Justice to the fact that a corporation known as the Chemical Foundation has brought suit against the Treasurer of the United States and certain licensees of the Federal Trade Commission for an accounting alleged to be the said Chemical Foundation on royalties due it for the use of certain patents originally seized under the authority of the Alien Property Custodian and sold to the Chemical Foundation by the Custodian during the previous Administration. On the face of such an action it became so apparent to me that an inquiry should be made that I asked for a report by the Department of Justice on the sale of this enemy property to the Chemical Foundation. It appears that the sale was made at so nearly a nominal sum that there is reason to believe that this Government has not faithfully observed the trust which was implied in the seizure of this property. The circumstances relating to the entire transaction are of such a character that full investigation becomes a public duty. Moreover, I feel that your office is obligated to maintain the sacred character of the trust to which the Alien Property Custodian is committed by the law. You are therefore directed to forthwith proceed as follows:

1. Make written demand upon the Chemical Foundation, Inc., in form to be approved by the Attorney General, to immediately return, transfer and assign to the Alien Property Custodian, all patents, trademarks, copyrights, contracts, applications of other properties or rights transferred to it by the Alien Property Custodian as aforesaid, and to account to you for any and all rents, profits, license fees, or other proceeds thereof realized by said Chemical Foundation, Inc., from said properties, or rights of any of them from the date of transfer thereto to the Chemical Foundation, Inc., to the date of restoration.

2. Take any other action which may be advised or approved by the Attorney General, by suit or otherwise, to fully and in every respect protect the rights or interests of the United States and any other person or corporation interested therein, in and to the properties and rights aforesaid, and any proceeds, income or profits therefrom in the hands of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., or its officers, agents or employees.

In carrying out these instructions you will act upon the advice of the Attorney General.

Very truly yours,

WARREN G HARDING
A Mitchell Palmer, former Alien Property Custodian, has issued a statement indicating the meaning and result of the President's order. He says:

"It is a great shame that the war and its lessons should be so soon forgotten. If these patents are recovered from the Chemical Foundation they cannot be again sold to American citizens, and the inevitable next step will be a return to their former German owners. We will then be back to the old days when we were at the absolute mercy of the German dye trust. I doubt if that is the kind of return to normalize which the American people want."

"Before the war Germany controlled the dye and chemical industry of the world, with all its by-products in the line of medicines, explosives and gasses. When the war broke, we were entirely without dyestuffs, and the civilized world

was in imminent danger from the German scientific knowledge and economic control of explosives and gases. Germany built up this control by her systematic violation of the spirit of our patent laws. She took out American patents, not for the purpose of developing an American chemical industry, but to stifle it. These patents were seized by the Alien Property Custodian under authority of the Trading-With-the-Enemy act. We had no means of determining their actual money value. There was no American chemical industry to aid us in fixing it. If we had sold them to private interests, we might have sold them far grossly less than their value and got nothing but a new American monopoly to take the place of the German trust. So we conceived the plan of conserving them for the general public benefit and to build a great American industry free from the evils of monopolistic control."

"We formed the Chemical Foundation, sold the stock in small blocks to persons interested in a new chemical industry, trusted the stock for a long period of years in the hands of five disinterested American citizens of high character and undoubted patriotism, provided for non-exclusive licenses upon equal terms to all comers, the proceeds to be used (after payment of 6 per cent. to stockholders) in research and educational work in the development of the chemical science."

"Mr. Francis P. Garvin was made President (he is not a stockholder) because he was so circumstanced that he could and would think without compensation for services or personal expenses. We then sold all the patents—about 4500 in number—under authority of law and in strict conformity therewith, to the Chemical Foundation for \$300,000.

"But that was not the only consideration. There were two other considerations of enormous value. First, the free right to the United States Government to use all the patents, without any accounting, as long as the patents were in existence; and, second, the building up by the plan outlined of a competitive chemical industry in the United States to the great material benefit of the people in time of peace and for their safety and security in time of war."

"The result has fulfilled our hopes and has proportionately disturbed the German plans in the war after the war. The world knows now that the next war will be a chemists' war. The Chemical Foundation has assured America of a proper measure of preparedness. Strike it down, and Germany is again at our throat.

"The Government attack on the American chemical industry is the greatest victory Germany has won since Pershing turned back their legions at Chateau-Thierry. It will be hailed with delight in every German household, both here and in the Fatherland. But will real Americans stand for this belated surrender?"

A Leader in Retreat.

When the announcement was recently made that President Harding had decided to become the leader of his party in matters of legislation and had elected to assert his leadership on the Ship Subsidy or Ship Bonus Bill, it was hailed with joy by that part of the Republican press which had been criticizing him for his failure to lead, and was accepted by the Democrats as an acknowledgment by President Harding himself that the reactionary Republican Congress was a failure and without leadership. The Democrats accepted the announcement with many misgivings that it would continue long over the week-end, and in any event, with the belief that it would meet with disastrous results.

Within a week after the President's assumption of leadership the expected has happened: at the first sign of resistance, the leader is in retreat. Instead of obtaining his demand for speedy action on the Ship Subsidy bill, the leader has consented to its postponement until the pending Tariff bill and the Soldiers' Bonus bill shall have been disposed of, which according to present indications, will be some time in September, when wild horses or wain-races and oxen could not hold Congress in session with a congressional election at its height.

The Presidential "Big Stick" turned out to be a feather pillow.

A Paraphrase.

Congressman Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., in a speech which appeared in the Congressional Record recently produced the following:

"Harding is now my shepherd and I am in want; He maketh me to lie down on park benches.

He leadeth me beside the free soup houses.

He restoreth my doubt in the Republican party.

He leadeth me in the path of destitution for his party's sake.

Yea, tho' I walk through the valley of the shadow of starvation.

I do fear evil, for thou art against me.

They policies and the profiteers they grieve me.

Thou preparest a reduction in wages before me.

In the presence of mine enemies, Thou anointest my income with taxes.

My expenses runneth over my income:

Surely poverty and unemployment will follow me.

All the days of this normalcy administration,

And I will dwell in a rented house forever."

—Mrs. E. S. Lewars, Seminary Ridge, is attending the Assembly at Wilson College, where she took part in the program on Thursday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Black Diehl and family have returned to York after visiting at the home of Jacob F. Bream, East Middle street.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. Raymond Samuel and son, Edward, of Lititz and Dr. G. E. Miller of Edgewood, Md., have returned to their homes after visiting Hon. and Mrs. E. P. Miller, York street.

—Mrs. Margaret Hummer of Mummasburg is visiting at the home of her brother, John Hamilton and family in this place.

"Before the war Germany controlled the dye and chemical industry of the world, with all its by-products in the line of medicines, explosives and gasses. When the war broke, we were entirely without dyestuffs, and the civilized world

As Four Horsemen Ride In Coal Fields



SENT FREE

A postcard will bring you free our 1922

MIDSUMMER CATALOG

Tell all about early plants, for

miners and fall plants.

Mrs. Henry Maule, Inc.,

2195 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAULES SEEDS

Broke Arm While on Visit.

The condition of Mrs. J. W. Prickett, of Flora Dale, who was admitted to the Warner Hospital Monday evening suffering from a fractured left arm, is reported improved. Mrs. Prickett broke her arm in a fall down stairs while on a visit at the home of her husband's sister, Mrs. John Michner, of Collingswood, New Jersey.

When baby suffers with eczema or some itching skin trouble, use Doan's Ointment. A little of it goes a long way and it is safe for children. 6c a box at all stores.

Purchased Picnic Site.

The Farmers' Association of Abbottstown has purchased the picnic grove midway between there and East Berlin from Lebanon Valley Valley College. The tract contains about 10 acres. The price was \$1400. The association purposes to make the grove a permanent place for amusements and will erect suitable buildings and other conveniences.

\$650 worth of peas were harvested from ten acres on the Butt farms during the last week, and sold to the Aspers Canning Co. Peas now bring \$2 per ton.

To feel strong, have good appetite and digestion, sleep soundly and enjoy life, use Burdock Blood Bitters, the family system tonic. Price \$1.25

Miss Helen Sheely and Miss Kathryn Wehler, of near New Oxford, have gone to State College to take a course in teaching.

Look out for hot days—Cholera Infantum. Don't worry—use Dr. Fahrney's Teething Syrup. 25c. Sample free.

Sister Vivian, of Tacoma, Wash., daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, of McSherrystown, who has not been there in more than 22 years, arrived on Saturday to spend sometime with her mother.

The half-free license for motorists of this state does not begin until August 1. State Highway Department officials have announced, as many persons are under the impression that July 1 is the date.

Never tell when you'll mash a finger or suffer a cut, bruise, burn or scald. Be prepared. Thousands rely on Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil. Your druggist sells it, 30c and 6c.

The Reformed Reunion.

The 33rd annual reunion of the Reformed churches will be held at Pen-Mar on Thursday, July 20. The Rev. H. M. J. Klein, a member of the faculty of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, will be the principal speaker. The Rev. Murray E. Ness, now pastor of the Reformed Church at Baust, has been chosen to direct the music during the day.

Sell New Oxford Cafe.

The Circle Cafe, Centre Square, New Oxford, was sold at public sale Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Minnie Dicks, administratrix of the estate of the late Nevins M. Dicks, to Harry Palmer of Hanover, for \$9,000.

The MAULE FREE SEED BOOK

This standard 128-page book gives you the benefit of years of experience and knowledge of the best and most reliable seeds and flowers. Send a postcard for it today.

W.M. HENRY MAULE, Inc., Phila., Pa.

Highest Cash Market Prices

Paid for WOOL. Ship quickly and get the benefit of present good market conditions. Write, wire or phone for prices. Any quantity.

KEYSTONE HIDE CO.
S. H. Livingston, Secy.
Lancaster, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

In re: estate of James Wise, late of Gettysburg Borough, Adams Co., Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the above styled estate have been duly granted by the Register of Wills of Adams County, Pa., unto the undersigned, and all persons having claims or demands thereagainst are requested to promptly make the same known to, and all indebted thereto make payment unto:

JAMES B. AUMEN,
Executor,
Gettysburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John A. Irvin, late of the Township of Franklin, Adams Co., Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them properly authenticated without delay for settlement.

JAMES ALBERT IRVIN,
JOHN M. IRVIN,
Executors.

Orrtanna, Pa., R. D. No. 2.
Or their Atty.
R. F. Topper,
Gettysburg, Pa.

WANTED.

Two experienced white women for cook and second maid in family of four. Wages \$45 and \$40 per month. Summer months spent in country near Harrisburg. Comfortable bedrooms and separate bath room for maids. Reference required. Reply to P. O. Box 246, Harrisburg Pa.

DR. FAHRNEY

DIAGNOSTICIAN

Specialist in chronic diseases.

I make study and treatment of any kind of disease the family Doctor is not curing. Tell me your trouble and I'll tell you what is your disease and what can be done for it. I'll send blank and specimen case. Give me your name.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was impossible to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a constitutional condition, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy. It is taken internally and acts upon the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Family Pill for constipation.

Sold by Druggists, 15c.

Fairfield Picnic.

Announcement has been made that the Annual Picnic of St. Mary's Congregation at Fairfield will be held on Saturday, August 12th, in the Church grove.

Constipation causes headache, indigestion, dizziness, drowsiness. For mild, opening medicine, use Doan's Regulets, 30c a box at all stores.

With the completion of the new telephone line from Five Points to New Oxford, by way of Hampton, 38 subscribers have been added to the local exchange.

ASTHMA
INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH
ASTHMAID
OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST
ADVERTISING

Jim Myers, of York Springs, former American League pitcher, who was recently sold to Salt Lake City, has been doing some good work in the Pacific Coast League. He has won the four games he has pitched and in one had



JULY CLEARANCE SALE

The time of the year has again rolled around when we find ourselves between Seasons with a number of articles left unsold, business is slow and we must give attractive prices. That is why July is always the month of Clearance sales.

A visit to our store right now will assure you that we are giving the attractive prices spoken of above. In every department you will find the articles marked to a level far below what they have been for years. Every way you turn real bargains will greet your eye. Enormous savings abound and a trip to Gettysburg and our store whether to buy or not will be worth while.

Lists of bargains will appear in these columns in the near future. Watch for them but they are in our store now.



G. W. Weaver & Son

Dry Goods Department Store
Gettysburg



END OF JUNE WEDDINGS

CLERK IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK MARRIES.

The Month of Weddings Saw Many Ceremonies Throughout the County.

Lischy-Geselman.—The marriage of Miss Ethlewynne Geselman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Geselman, of Germantown, Philadelphia, and Ralph Lischy, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lischy, of York Springs, occurred in the Wakefield Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Saturday evening, June 24. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Stanley Billheimer, pastor of the Lutheran Church at Norwood, Pa. The bride's dress was a white canton crepe and had a court train. She also wore a veil and carried a shower bouquet of sweet peas, lilies of the valley, orchids and roses. After the ceremony a wedding dinner and reception was held at the home of the bride after which the newly wedded pair left for a week's honeymoon at Mt. Pocono, Pa. The bride is a graduate of the Philadelphia High School and Temple University. For the past two years she has been an instructor in the Kensington High School. Mr. Lischy is a graduate of Shippensburg Normal School, served in the World War and at present time is connected with the First National Bank of Gettysburg.

Van Fossen-Feiser.—Eldred J. Van Fossen, of Hanover, and Miss Marguerite Feiser, were married at the home of the bride in New Oxford by the bride's pastor, Rev. W. M. Allison, of the First Lutheran Church on Wednesday evening. The bride was attired in a dress of dark blue canton crepe and carried a bouquet of brides roses. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. H. I. Smith, of New Oxford, and has held the position of advertising manager of the New Oxford Item for some time. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Burnett E. Van Fossen, of Hanover, and is assistant manager of Bobrow Bros. cigar factory. Following a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Van Fossen will reside in Hanover.

Haar-Sharrer.—Miss Jeneva M. Sharrer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Sharrer, of Sharrer's mill near New Chester, and Chas. J. Haar, son of Mrs. Harry Haar, of Labott, formerly of New Oxford, were united in marriage on Sunday evening at the parsonage of the Paradise Lutheran Church, York, by the Rev. G. W. Enders, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Haar will reside until spring at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. Haar has been employed in a New Oxford shoe factory for some time. A reception was held at the Sharrer home on Monday evening, which was attended by a large number of friends.

Myers-Yohe.—George M. Myers, well known blacksmith of York Springs, and Miss Alice Yohe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Yohe, of Wellsville, York county, were married at Mechanicsburg on Tuesday.

Miller-Sadler.—Johnston E. Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miller, of Brush Run, and Miss Helen E. Sadler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Wash. Sadler, residing at the New Oxford Cemetery, were united in marriage on Tuesday, June 20th, at the M. E. parsonage, Westminster, by the Rev. R. N. Edwards. The newlyweds will reside with his parents.

Conley-Noel.—Raymond Conley, who has been employed by Mrs. Lee Sager, of Brush Run, and Miss Eleonore Noel, who has been boarding at the home of John Sponserle, Lincoln Way, were married on Saturday a week at Gettysburg by Rev. Harry Daniels.

Kimmel-Mumper.—John Kimmel, of Bermudian, and Miss Margaret Mumper, of Franklin township, York county, were married last Thursday evening at the Lutheran parsonage in Dillsburg by the Rev. G. A. Livingston. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Mumper, while the groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Kimmel.

Weaver-Little.—Leo Weaver and Miss Ardelle Little, both of McSherrystown, were married in St. Mary's rectory Monday evening, July 3, at 7 o'clock by Rev. Dr. L. Aug. Reutter. They were attended by Miss Regina Conrad as bridesmaid and Paul Conrad as best man. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Little, of McSherrystown and is employed at the Hanover shoe factory. The groom is a cigarmaker and is employed at the Bollinger cigar factory. The wedding party took supper at the Altland House, Abbottstown, following the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver will reside in McSherrystown.

DEATH OF BUSINESS MAN

GEO. C. FISSEL SUCCUMBS AFTER A TWO DAYS' ILLNESS.

Young Mount Pleasant Township Farmer, Virgil Gebhart, Takes His Own Life.

The sudden death of George C. Fissel was a shock to this community. He had been active in the plans for the coming of the United States Marines, had taken part in the work last week, when suddenly on Friday he was taken ill and Saturday evening he passed away, acute pancreatitis being the diagnosed cause of death. During Saturday afternoon a specialist was in consultation with his physician and an operation was under contemplation, but he died before anything could be done. He was 38 years of age.

George C. Fissel was an enterprising young business man who was succeeding. He had established an insurance and real estate business here, one of the largest in the town and county. He was a public spirited citizen, having been secretary of the Chamber of Commerce since its organization in 1919, and the success of this body was largely due to the readiness and willingness of Mr. Fissel to devote himself to all details. He was secretary of the Rotary Club and a director of the First National Bank.

The funeral was held on Wednesday morning, the services being in charge of Rev. J. B. Baker, pastor of St. James Lutheran Church, of which decedent was a member, and interment was in Evergreen Cemetery. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Laura Bream, daughter of Jacob F. Bream, and three children, Catherine, Janet, and George C. Fissel, Jr. Also by his father, ex-Sheriff Elias Fissel, of Littlestown, and five sisters, Mrs. Cora Kepner, of York; Mrs. Clara Sefton, of Gettysburg; Mrs. Rose Rettinger, of Harrisburg; Mrs. Bess Kohler and Mrs. Anna Blocher, of Littlestown.

Virgil Gebhart, a young farmer of Mt. Pleasant township, shot himself in the right temple with a 32 caliber revolver on the farm of his brother-in-law, near Sugartown, near New Oxford, on Thursday morning of last week. He had not made known any intention to commit the deed. It appears he was around the farm as usual in the morning doing all his regular work. About 9 o'clock he left the house and as he did not return for the noonday meal, a search was started, although no unusual alarm was felt, and the dead man was found about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon in a woods near the house. The lifeless body was in a sitting posture on the ground with his back against a tree. The revolver was still in his right hand. Acting Coroner J. L. Sheetz, of New Oxford, ex-death due to suicide. No inquest was therefore necessary. Young Gebhart was a very quiet and unassuming man and his act came as a shock to all who knew him. He was aged 35 years, 4 months and 28 days. A neighbor reported after the body was found that they had heard a shot fired about 10:30 o'clock in the morning and it is thought that was the hour he shot himself. He was a son of the late Francis X. and Josephine Wills Gebhart and was unmarried. He leaves the following sisters: Mrs. James Conrad, of McSherrystown; Mrs. William Klunk, of Gulden; Mrs. Harry Reigle, of McSherrystown; Mrs. Albert Noel, of Storm's Store; Mrs. Roswell Topper, and Miss Marie Gebhart, with whom he resided near Sugartown.

Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Deardorff, wife of Adam Deardorff, died at her home in Cahtown Monday four months. She was aged 69 years, 6 months and 15 days. Before her marriage Mrs. Deardorff was Miss Catherine Elizabeth Trostle. She was born and raised in the vicinity of York Springs. She leaves her husband and the following children: Mrs. Clara A. Bream, Harry W. Deardorff and J. Allen Deardorff, of Cahtown; Curtis W. Deardorff, of Lansdale, and Roy O. Deardorff, of Middlefield, Ohio. Two sisters, Mrs. David Deardorff, of McKnightstown, and Mrs. Daniel Brown, of Gettysburg R. D. 7. Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon by her pastor, Rev. D. T. Koser, followed by interment in Flohr's Church Cemetery.

Miss Elizabeth Toot, familiarly known by her friends as "Aunt Betsy," died at the home of her nieces, the Misses Miller, on North Stratton street, Monday evening, aged 83 years, 5 months and 14 days. She is survived by one brother, Jacob M. Toot, of New Lisbon, Ohio. The funeral was on Thursday morning, services by Rev. D. T. Koser, and interment in Flohr's Cemetery.

Mrs. Emeline Shelly died at the home of her brother, Jacob Link, near East Berlin, on Wednesday aged 81 years, 10 months and 1 day. She was the widow of Andrew Shelly and was a lifelong resident of that community. She is survived by her brother with whom she resided.

Mrs. Louise Ann Fissel, wife of George A. Fissel, died Wednesday evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Myers, near Abbottstown, after a lingering illness aged 55 years, 4 months and 28 days. She is survived by her husband and the following children: Mrs. Wm. A. Miller, of Spring Grove; Roy Fissel, of Landisville, Lancaster county, Pa.; Mrs. Clarence Hoover, of York; Grant A. Fissel, and Mrs. Harry Strine, of Hanover, and Mrs. John Myers, of near Abbottstown, and the following sisters and brothers: Mrs. Emma Woods, of Hanover; Noah, William and Clayton Harget, of Littlestown; Miss Ellen Harget, of Gettysburg; Elder Harget, of Manchester, York county, and Mrs. Edward Sprenkle, of Hanover.

EMPLOYMENT FOR MILLIONS FROM PULVERIZED MOUNTAINS

Building Stimulates Local Prosperity — Materials Plentiful and Prices Down

(Copyright, 1922, by Real Estate News, Chicago.)

Next to farming, local prosperity depends upon building activity. The reason is plain. Building is the country's second largest industry. It employs millions of workers directly, millions to make the materials for building, and hundreds of thousands in lumbering, quarrying and mining.

Everyone knows that a building shortage exists. One way to restore prosperity then, is by a lively resumption of building. Materials and labor now are plentiful. Costs are lower. Cement will serve as a good example because it goes into nearly all building.

For every ton of cement, 13½ tons of raw materials and coal must be mined, shipped, assembled, dried, ground, weighed, mixed and then fused at about 3,000 degrees to a hard "clinker." This "clinker" must then be ground again, this time to a powder so fine that 75% will pass through a sieve having 40,000 holes per square inch. To make cement, one literally must "tear down a mountain and put it through a sieve." And yet, cement sells at the mill for about \$8.00 per ton! These facts caused the United States Geological Survey a few years ago to say that "one could not scrape the free sand from the gutter for much less cost per barrel."

Cement Competition Keen.

That competition has been active is noted in government reports. According to the United States Geological Survey, the production of cement has steadily increased and the price declined. It shows that in 1880, cement sold at \$3.00 a barrel average at the mill; in 1920 at \$2.02; in 1921, at \$1.87. Now it is selling at many large plants as low as \$1.50 a barrel, only half the average price in 1880, and less than the average for the 40-year period covered in the government report.

At one of the country's largest cement plants the price now is 48½% higher than in the pre-war year 1913. The latest report of the United States Department of Labor shows the average price of "all commodities" as 51% higher than 1913. Some of the items whose prices enter into this figure of 51% have undergone radical decreases, while others are very much higher than the average of 51%. Few, if any, items of the former class enter into cement manufacturing costs, but several items of the latter class do affect the cement costs. In fact, the principal elements in these costs are labor, freight rates, coal and limestone.

In February, 1922, the cement plant referred to paid for its coal at mines

203% more than in 1913, for limestone at quarries 60% more and for labor 51% more. Freight rate on coal was 107% greater and on limestone 52% greater. A comparison of these increases with the increase of 48½% in cement price and 51% in the price of "all commodities" is enlightening.

Cement is so widely used that users themselves have standardized it. Today every cement maker, regardless of his brand, meets the specifications set jointly by the United States government and the country's leading engineering societies. All brands of cement, therefore, are alike.

Jevon's Economic Law.

Because of this, the prices of various brands of cement in any given market usually are the same. The reason for this puzzles many. But the answer is simple and well stated by W. Stanley Jevons, L. L. D., M. A., F. R. S., in his standard work "The Theory of Political Economy," which says:

"If in selling a quantity of perfectly equal and uniform barrels of flour, a merchant arbitrarily fixed different prices on them, a purchaser would, of course, select the cheaper ones. Hence follows what is undoubtedly true . . . that in the same open market, at any one moment, there cannot be two prices for the same article."

Applying Jevon's economic law, a simple illustration of cement competition may be cited thus: A, B and C are cement makers. Each seeks business at M, a town with a 30-cent freight rate from A, 35 cents from B and 40 cents from C. This gives A a 5-cent advantage over B and 10 cents over C. A figures he can sell at, say, a mill price of \$1.50, so adds the 30 cents freight and quotes \$1.80 at M.

Then if B and C want to do business at M they must meet A's price, requiring

B to go 5 cents below A in his mill price and C to go 10 cents below A in his mill price. Unless B and C

can make the mill price sacrifices required by the market at M as made by A's \$1.80 price, then A will monopolize the market at M.

Similar principles apply to other materials. Prices are not arbitrarily made. They are based upon supply and demand and upon the cost of transportation, raw materials and labor. Supply of labor and materials now is plentiful. We cannot afford longer to delay needed building improvements. This is particularly true because building is so entwined with the nation's prosperity that a full revival of other lines of business.

During the year that Capt. Alcock and Hawker were busy with their efforts to fly across the Atlantic, another British aviator sprang into prominence by piloting a plane from England to Australia. It was Ross Smith, later Sir Ross Smith, who had a gallant record for daring during the war. A few months ago, Sir Ross and his brother, Sir Keith Smith, were getting ready to fly around the world. They had completed their plans and thefeat seemed almost accomplished. Early one morning Sir Ross arrived at Brooklands where his machine was. His brother was not at the field and he went up with Lieut. Bennett, a friend of his. At a height of 3,000 feet above the ground the aviator began a series of evolutions that he had gone through a hundred times in order to test thoroughly every strut and guy on his plane. Those watching were interested but not alarmed, and when they saw the huge plane diving straight for the earth they only considered it a special sort of trial. Sir Ross was killed instantly and Lieut. Bennett lived but a few moments after being put into an ambulance.

Mrs. Charles Jacobs, 236 S. Washington St., Gettysburg, says: "At one time I used Doan's Kidney Pills for an intense racking backache and the weak action of my kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills, purchased at the People's Drug Store gave me relief at once and since then it is not necessary for me to use such a medicine. I believe Doan's have given me a permanent benefit."

Mrs. Jacobs gave the above statement February 15, 1916, and on April 11, 1921, she added: "Doan's Kidney Pills did splendid work for me whenever I had occasion to use them and I am as firm in my belief in them as in 1916. It is not necessary for me to use Doan's now as my cure is a permanent one."

60c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mgrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Another American who thus met his fate after coming unscratched through all sorts of dangers was Hobey A. H. Baker, better known as "Hobey" Baker, the Princeton athlete.

Baker had a splendid war record, with a number of enemy planes to his credit. On one occasion he attacked a German fighting machine, 20,000 feet up. In this battle above the clouds Baker followed his adversary down almost to the ground, before a well-directed shot from his machine gave the final coup de grace.

After the armistice, in December, Baker left the Second Army and started home by way of Paris. His fighting days were over and he looked forward to peace and to college reunions and a promising career in business.

While waiting for transportation, he motored out to Toul one day to look over his old Spad. He decided to go aloft just once more. What happened? No one understands exactly.

It is said that Baker undertook to fly another officer's machine, one that had recently been repaired. He got only 150 feet above the ground when the airplane collapsed and the body of the young officer was removed from the debris.

Among other fliers of this country who went through the war unharmed and succumbed in peace-time flights are Hugh Gordon Campbell, Syracuse University athlete and American ace, who died when his airplane fell into the ocean at Atlantic City; Captain Field E. Kindley who was killed during maneuvers at Kelly Field, Texas; Kenneth Earle and Maxwell Blanchard, killed at Palm Beach; Lieutenant Pat Logan who fell at

Baltimore; Lieutenant James Murray Grier, formerly of the famous Lafayette Escadrille, and Sergeant Joseph Peter Saxe, expert aerial photographer with the A. E. F., both of whom were killed when their machine fell near Forest Hills during a championship tennis match in 1920.

There was also George W. Puryear, who fought the Germans, was captured by them, escaped, and fought them again. He came back safe and sound to America and died when his airplane crashed down in a cotton field in California.

Alcock and Hawker Victims.

Several years ago the eyes of the whole world were directed at the bleak eastern coast of Newfoundland. A prize of \$50,000 had been offered to the aviator who made the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean, and a dozen or so Britishers had gathered there to make the attempt.

Among them was Captain Alcock, later Sir John Alcock, a famous ace during the war, who piloted the first English plane that bombed Constantinople. Captain Alcock, with a navigator, Arthur W. Brown, also knighted later, hopped off in June, 1919, and astonished the universe by flying from Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland, in sixteen hours and twenty minutes.

It was just six months later that fate overtook this intrepid aviator. While flying in France, merely taking a sea plane to an exhibition at Rouen, he miscalculated his distance from the earth, in a fog, and was instantly killed when his plane struck the ground.

One of Captain Alcock's rivals in the transatlantic flights was an aviator who was equally well-known among aviators. This was Harry G. Hawker. Hawker was the first to hop off at Newfoundland, starting on May 18 with Lieut. Commander Mackenzie Grieve as navigator. In vain, the next day, they waited for news of him in England. Hawker and his comrade and their plane had disappeared. People said that they had been drowned in the ocean. But those who knew the aviator said, "So Harry Hawker has got more lives than a cat. If he hadn't, he would have been killed long before this. He's the luckiest aviator that ever lived."

Sure enough, six days later, a Danish steamer, the Mary, came rolling into port with Hawker and Grieve on board. She had picked them up 850 miles off the coast of Ireland, floating along hanging to their frail craft. Hawker's luck still held. A year later, July 1921, Hawker went aloft near the Hendon airrome, in England, to test a plane for the aerial derby. He was flying probably 4,000 feet up in the air when those who were watching saw his plane suddenly career and come plunging for the earth. Hawker died in the arms of the doctor who had been hastily summoned. A coroner's jury found the accident had been due to a sudden stroke of paralysis which the aviator had suffered. His physician testified that Hawker had long been a victim of tuberculosis of the spine and had been warned against flying.

During the year that Capt. Alcock and Hawker were busy with their efforts to fly across the Atlantic, another British aviator sprang into prominence by piloting a plane from England to Australia. It was Ross Smith, later Sir Ross Smith, who had a gallant record for daring during the war.

A few months ago, Sir Ross and his brother, Sir Keith Smith, were getting ready to fly around the world. They had completed their plans and thefeat seemed almost accomplished. Early one morning Sir Ross arrived at Brooklands where his machine was. His brother was not at the field and he went up with Lieut. Bennett, a friend of his.

At a height of 3,000 feet above the ground the aviator began a series of evolutions that he had gone through a hundred times in order to test thoroughly every strut and guy on his plane. Those watching were interested but not alarmed, and when they saw the huge plane diving straight for the earth they only considered it a special sort of trial.

Sir Ross was killed instantly and Lieut. Bennett lived but a few moments after being put into an ambulance.

His prophecy came true, on May 9, 1917, while flying at Newport News, Va., as an instructor Lieutenant in the United States Army Air Service, his machine crumpled 3,500 feet above the earth, and Carlstrom, together with a pupil pilot, Cary B. Epes, "got it."

Another American who thus met his fate after coming unscratched through all sorts of dangers was Hobey A. H. Baker, better known as "Hobey" Baker, the Princeton athlete.

Baker had a splendid war record, with a number of enemy planes to his credit. On one occasion he attacked a German fighting machine, 20,000 feet up. In this battle above the clouds Baker followed his adversary down almost to the ground, before a well-directed shot from his machine gave the final coup de grace.

After the armistice, in December, Baker left the Second Army and started home by way of Paris. His fighting days were over and he looked forward to peace and to college reunions and a promising career in business.

Another American who thus met his fate after coming unscratched through all sorts of dangers was Hobey A. H. Baker, better known as "Hobey" Baker, the Princeton athlete.

Baker had a splendid war record, with a number of enemy planes to his credit. On one occasion he attacked a German fighting machine, 20,000 feet up. In this battle above the clouds Baker followed his adversary down almost to the ground, before a well-directed shot from his machine gave the final coup de grace.

After the armistice, in December, Baker left the Second Army and started home by way of Paris. His fighting days were over and he looked forward to peace and to college reunions and a promising career in business.

Another American who thus met his fate after coming unscratched through all sorts of dangers was Hobey A. H. Baker, better known as "Hobey" Baker, the Princeton athlete.

Baker had a splendid war record, with a number of enemy planes to his credit. On one occasion he attacked a German fighting machine, 20,000 feet up. In this battle above the clouds Baker followed his adversary down almost to the ground, before a well-directed shot from his machine gave the final coup de grace.

After the armistice, in December, Baker left the Second Army and started home by way of Paris. His fighting days were over and he looked forward to peace and to college reunions and a promising career in business.

Another American who thus met his fate after coming unscratched through all sorts of dangers was Hobey A. H. Baker, better known as "Hobey" Baker, the Princeton athlete.

Baker had a splendid war record, with a number of enemy planes to his credit. On one occasion he attacked a German fighting machine, 20,000 feet up. In this battle above the clouds Baker followed his adversary down almost to the ground, before a well-directed shot from his machine gave the final coup de grace.

After the armistice, in December, Baker left the Second Army and started home by way of Paris. His fighting days were over and he looked forward to peace and to college reunions and a promising career in business.

Another American who thus met his fate after coming unscratched through all sorts of dangers was Hobey A. H. Baker, better known as "Hobey" Baker, the Princeton athlete.

Baker had a splendid war record, with a number of enemy planes to his credit. On one occasion he attacked a German fighting machine, 20,000 feet up. In this battle above the clouds Baker followed his adversary down almost to the ground, before a well-directed shot from his machine gave the final coup de grace.

After the armistice, in December, Baker left the Second Army and started home by way of Paris. His fighting days were over and he looked forward to peace and to college reunions and a promising career in business.

Another American who thus met his fate after coming unscratched through all sorts of dangers was Hobey A. H. Baker, better known as "Hobey" Baker, the Princeton athlete.

Baker had a splendid war record, with a number of enemy planes to his credit. On one occasion he attacked a German fighting machine, 20,000 feet up. In this battle above the clouds Baker followed his adversary down almost to the ground, before a well-directed shot from his machine gave the final coup de grace.

After the armistice, in December, Baker left the Second Army and started home by way of Paris. His fighting days were over and he looked forward to peace and to college reunions and a promising career in business.

Another American who thus met his fate after coming unscratched through all sorts of dangers was Hobey A. H. Baker, better known as "Hobey" Baker, the Princeton athlete.

Baker had a splendid war record, with a number of enemy planes to his credit. On one occasion he attacked a German fighting machine, 20,000 feet up. In this battle above the clouds Baker followed his adversary down almost to the ground, before a well-directed shot from his machine gave the final coup de grace.

After the armistice, in December, Baker left the Second Army and started home by way of Paris. His fighting days were over and he looked forward to peace and to college reunions and a promising career in business.

Another American who thus met his fate after coming unscratched through all sorts of dangers was Hobey A. H. Baker, better known as "Hobey" Baker, the Princeton athlete.

Baker had a splendid war record, with a number of enemy planes to his credit. On one occasion he attacked a German fighting machine, 20,000 feet up. In this battle above the clouds Baker followed his adversary down almost to the ground, before a well-directed shot from his machine gave the final coup de grace.

After the armistice, in December, Baker left the Second Army and started home by way of Paris. His fighting days were over and he looked forward to peace and to college reunions and a promising career in business.

Another American who thus met his fate after coming unscratched through all sorts of dangers was Hobey A. H. Baker, better known as "Hobey" Baker, the Princeton athlete.

Baker had a splendid war record, with a number of enemy planes to his credit. On one occasion he attacked a German fighting machine, 20,000 feet up. In this battle above the clouds Baker followed his adversary down almost to the ground, before a well-directed shot from his machine gave the final coup de grace.

After the armistice, in December, Baker left the Second Army and started home by way of Paris. His fighting days were over and he looked forward to peace and to college reunions and a promising career in business.

Conewago Camp Folks Organize.

Campers along the Big Conewago formed a welfare association at a meeting on the Fourth, held at the cafe at Dick's Woods, and banded together for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of cottage owners and other persons who are interested in the region from Waldheim to The Forks. A temporary organization was effected with A. D. Swartz, president; T. F. Chrostwaite, secretary, and R. L. Ehrhart, treasurer.

The name of the organization is the Dick's Dam Welfare Association.

The president appointed T. F. Chrostwaite, C. S. Wentz, George Shultz, R. L. Ehrhart and J. B. Kintzing as a committee on membership. The initial subscription will be \$5 and Messrs. Schaeffer, Delone, Chrostwaite, Ehrhart, Shultz, Myers, Alwine, Klunk, and Hoke have already taken out membership cards.

One of the main objects will be to secure good roads. The president will interview a member of the State Highway Department and the Supervisor of Hamilton township, Adams county in an endeavor to arrange a meeting between these officials and the Association for the purpose of improving the road leading from the creek to the Carlisle pike.

This road, beginning at the Iron Bridge, is a dirt road and hard for motorists to travel after rains, or in spring and fall. The distance is about one and one-half miles. For the time being Mr. Albright, tenant on the V. K. Jordan farm, will be engaged to drag the road when dragging is required.

It was voted that the following preamble be adopted as a basis upon which membership is founded "We,

the undersigned property owners and others interested in the general welfare at the Dick's Dam section of Adams county, hereby agree to associate ourselves under the name of Dick's Dam Welfare Association, for the purpose of obtaining good roads and for any other matters of mutual benefit."

The permanent camp colony has, in the last twelve years, grown rapidly. Prior to 1900, the only permanent camps were Waldheim, the original camp, and "The Shack," of J. M. Koller and Dr. R. J. Russell. Now about thirty permanent camps are located between the Waldheim Dam and The Forks.

Mrs. E. J. Naugle has returned to her home near Orrtanna after spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tipton, Hanover street.

CORRECT ENGLISH

Monthly Magazine

Authoritative Exponent of English for 22 years

Edited and founded by

JOSEPHINE TURCK BAKER

Famous World Authority on English

Send 10 Cents for Sample Copy

Correct English Publishing Co.